follows:

pride-always a good thing to fester

n an army-will be completely climi-

ant major, one quartermaster sergeant, mmissary sergeant, three battalion serg-ijor, two color sergeants, with rank, pay,

The bill adds 75 captains and 75 second

lieutenants to the twenty-five regiments

now in service. The new regiments pro-

vide for 15 colonels, 15 lieutenant colo-

ments since April 21, 1898. This has led

those officers to think that the President

could only appoint from among their num-

ber. This is not so, and there will prob-

ably be somebody disappointed when the

slate is finally made up. A very general

impression has also prevailed that the in-

crease in the Adjutant General's Depart-

ment of the original vacancies provided

for will be filled by detailed officers from

the various regiments. This is also an

error. Of course, the President could, if

he chose, fill the original vacancies by de-

He has already filled three of the orig-

inal vacancies of major generals by the

ap, ointment of Brig. Gen. S. B. M. Young,

Col. Adna R. Chaffee, and Brig. Gen. Ar-

vacancies of brigadier generals by the ap-

Frederick D. Grant, of the volunteers, and

The general officers retire in the follow-

ing order:

Lieutenant General Miles, August 8, 1993,
Major General Brooke, July 21, 1992,
Major General Offis, March 25, 1902,
Major General Offis, March 25, 1902,
Major General Young, January 9, 1904,
Major General Kindee, April 74, 1909,
Brigadier General MacArthur, June 2, 1909,
Brigadier General Merriam, November 13, 1908,
Brigadier General Merriam, November 13, 1908,
Brigadier General Ludiour, November 27, 1909,
Brigadier General Bates, August 28, 1900,
Brigadier General Bates, February 27, 1908,
Brigadier General Schwan, January 9, 1906,
Brigadier General Schwan, January 9, 1906,
Brigadier General Schwan, January 9, 1906,
Brigadier General Hughes, April 11, 1908,
Brigadier General Hughes, April 11, 1908,
Brigadier General Robbe, May 10, 1904,
Brigadier General Kobbe, May 10, 1904,
Brigadier General Bell, January 9, 1909,
Brom this statement we naturally de

From this statement we naturally de-

years. Taken all in all, the President, the

FAILED TO PAY POLL TAXES.

franchised by Neglect.

counties show

In Yazoo

and 75 second lieutenants.

thousand men.

tail. But will he?

ing order:

right direction.

turns from the several

greater than ever before.

disfrarchised themselves by failure

In spite of the efforts of the politicians

that county has been reduced to 920, and

the vote is likely to be reduced to 500 in

of the whites to fit themselves for the suf-

frage has caused a feeling of great dis-

The Early Completion of the Worl

Prevented by Desertions.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.-J. P. German,

of Scranton, Pa., and I. M. Barker, of

Cleveland, Tenn., who have been employed

on the Walker survey of the Nicaragua

Canal, reached here today. They report that only forty United States engineers

now remain on the isthmus. It was ex-pected to complete the work in December, but this was prevented by the desertion of

some of the men, and the survey will not be through with before the middle of May. The surveying party had found a good rock foundation for the Conchuda dam on the Nicaragua side of the Juan River,

but there was no proper foundation or

thought that Nicaragua would present a bill for the damage done.

Ambassador Clayton En Route Home

and Messrs. Gorman and Barker

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1901. Publication Office. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING

PENNSTLVANIA AVENUE Subscription by Mail-One Year: MORNING, EVENING, AND SUNDAY \$6.00 MORNING AND SUNDAY...... 4.00 EVENING AND SUNDAY 4.00 Monthly by Carrier:

Monning, Evening, and Sunday. Fifty cents MORNING AND SUNDAY Thirty-fee cents EVENING AND SUNDAY Thirty-fee cents 486 THE TIMES COMPANY.

WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, President. Circulation Statement. The circulation of The Times for the week end

lay, January 20. January 31 260,363 Daily average (Sunday, 22.910, excepted).. 39,570

Sunday, January 27.

The Spendthrift Congress.

When Mr. McKinley was elected Pres ident of the United States in 1896, everybody knew as a matter of course that in the way of wasteful legislation and loot for individual or corporate contributors the country would be made to pay dearly for the result. All that was lost sight of soon after in the excitement of the Spanish war, and the paralysis which seized the country when it saw the man in the Ebbitt House in his monthly act of adjusting the interests of principals and agents in the army and navy contracts, including ships, camps, rotten beef, tinned carrion, shoes, and coffins.

The strenuous days of war are behind us, the time and some new arts of peace are with us. One of those arts is exemplified in the ability of a single session of Congress to get away with nearly if not quite a billion dollars. Only a little time ago the nation was almost borrified at the spectacle of a Congress which appropriated a billion, half of which represented the unusual expenditures due to war. But now the people are called upon to view an appropriation anproximating the same amount in a single

Aside from the unrecessary or corrupt purposes for which this enormous burden loaded upon the necks of the masses, the record shows that we are rapidly creating a military tax which already exceeds that of any other power, and for which we have to show only a small, poorly-paid, and unscientific establishment. In the Senate Thursday Mr. Hale of Maine was obliged to admit that our military budget for this year-including army, navy, and pensions-would amount to four hundred million dollars, or twice the same budget in any European State. at every session of Congress, are en-At the present rate of progress the year 1946 will dawn before the ranks of the "G. A. R." will be much reduced. The American people should not grudge help to their old soldiers, but while providing for them necessarily some consideration should be given to the economy in other directions that such colossal fixed charges ought to impose upon our legislation. The present rate of progress the year hope Mr. McKinley will see his way clear to dispense with it, and also with Mr. Wu.

The perturbing news comes that the Nation joint smashers of Kansas have fallen out among themselves. It is stated that the leader herself stopped a most other directions that such colossal fixed charges ought to impose upon our legislation of the control of listed in the legion of new pensioners.

Are they minded to saving by these claims upon the nation's bounty? Well, not Some of the sisters are sulky and rude | dent, the Secretary of War, and the Ad- | duce the result that General Wood will that we can see. Already Mr. McKinley's to her in consequence. They say that jutant General of the Army full credit eventually command the army for fifteen urgent recommendation, in his fin de she is a coward, and has been won over slecle message, has been disregarded completely, or regarded as the joke some unkind persons thought it when transmitted: and the waste of public funds has been Nation to Washington, where the unlimore rampant in the present than in any preceding Congress.

Senator Allison has conceded that the regular appropriations of the year will be more than seven hundred million dollars, and may reach eight hundred millions alarming total includes the River and Harbor job, sixty per cent of which is fraudulent, but does not cover the annual Treasury loot which would result from the consummation of the Transportation Trust's subsidy steal.

The citizens of this Union have had a fair example of what government by the Republican party involves, in the Con- are due to Judge Byall as the most equally gress which is just expiring. They have good Ohio man we have heard of in some aleb decreed another like it, and one which time. promises to be even more extravagant, profligate, and contemptuous of law and the Constitution-if that be possible. But the question, nevertheless, arises: Will the country always stand this sort of thing? Will the voters forever keep in power a combination of monopolists and robbers? It is a grave question which can find its answer only in the future, and at best not until the expiration of four more years, practically, of Hanna

The Case of Crazy Kansas.

We are sorry for the State of Kansas, or rather for the same minority in the Commonwealth who are worth sympathy in the loss of business, enterprise, and progress which the State will sustain through the current insane and lawless outbreak of its female prohibitionists. The climax of public alienation was reached when the two houses of the State Legislature consented to be addressed and scolded by the illiterate and order-defying leader of the crusade.

What is the country to think of Kansas! Is it altogether composed of Jerry Simpsons and Whisker Peffers and Leases and Sheldons? If it be, what is the use in maintaining lunatic asylums elsewhere? Why not set Kansas aside as a reservation for cranks and maniscs?

As we ventured to remark the other day, there is something crooked and uncanny about the population of Kansas which can only be accounted for upon the ground of heredity. In the fifties of the preceding century the wide range of prairie was traversed principally by the Leavenworth trail. The opulent sod house settlements that now compete with its prairie dog villages for possession of ellgible sites, and the towns and hamlets that are seen from Pullman cars, were hardly in evidence. Topeka was there, as Leavenworth was an army post, and there must have been a place called Ossawotamie, because it was at a point of that name that old John Brown took summary vengeance upon a lot of persons who favored slavery. A man on the other side, Quantrell, did yeo man service in depriving the world of citisens who objected to the system of human

bondage. Both of the patriots in question were active in their trust and took many scalps, and Kansas filled up with their respective followers-all good, honest people, vigorous and resourceful, and never tardy in disemboweling a fellow-countryman of the opposite political persua-

The occupation of the grasshopper region by these energetic but sanguinary pioneers has had its necessary consequences. After they grew tired of fighting one another they settled down and married. We are infinitely sorry that they did this, because the Mary Ellens, the Jerrys, the Sheldons, Whiskers, and Nations of the present day are the logical and inevitable result. But what can be done? Chinese immigration might improve the admitted to the higher social life of the sociological difficulty is that Kansas is locally a sovereign State, and one the lunatic inhabitants of which are firmly convinced that they, and only they, among We have no remedy to offer, unless it be a barb-wire fence and a suspension of all

the present Administration has almost gone out of its way to accept the counsel majors, nine captains, and twelve first of outsiders. It did so in the matter of lieutenants, and it is also provided that was, to all intents and purposes, our Secretary of State for Asiatic Affairs.

It is of Mr. Wu that we desire to speak and in the most respectful and affection- tenant." ate terms. This is largely because he does not like Otis any more than we do; but

Wu's dislike, he is a major general in the to exist." Regular Army, and more dear to the Administration than any other inefficient or unsuccessful officer except that inexcusable mistake of Divine Providence known as Sampson.

Mr. Wu would not eat with the Genese Association in New York, in honor of Otis, and declined its invitation in a letter. blaming the late Viceroy of the Philippines for introducing the Chinese Exclusion act into that stricken country. We Politics and corruption combined serve to admit that Otis was wrong, from his own swell the pension list of the civil war a point of view, because he was ordered to great deal faster than its heroes die off, treat the possession as foreign territory, They were a noble army, and forty years whereas the Exclusion act was a domestic ago they did the Republic honorable and measure, calculated to increase the cost distinguished service. Many were killed, of domestic service on the Pacific Coast. and, because it was a great army, many But we are note to attend to out when an survived; but hardly enough, one would failures and recalcitrants, and do not need the descriptions of the and, because it was a great army, many But we are able to attend to our own think, to account for the numbers who, the advice, in such connections, of the pig-tailed savants of the Flowery Kingdom. Indeed, we need it so little that we

charges ought to impose upon our legisla- other excited females, was about to start. The above resume includes the charges out yesterday to wreck saloons, and, in- in the staff. And the line of the army cidently, the peace of the community. must, and probably does, give the Presito the enemy. Naturally, we do not know what the result may be, but the chances are that the unpleasantness will drive censed rumholes on Capitol Hill yawn for

> A singular instance of the survival of youthful instincts is furnished in the elonement of ex-Judge Byall, of Findlay, Ohio, at the age of eighty-three, with a little sweetheart of his, a milliner aged sixty-seven. The naughty children succeeded in reaching the village of Lima, where the nuptial knot was tied, and their parents arrived too late to stop the proceedings. Later, they were taken home and forgiven. Our hearty congratulations

Senators were allowed to stay at home and nurse their friends and pet measures the Democrats and Mr. Frye was forced to strike his flag. There will not be any regiments two veterinarians and two color and the newspapers, the number of voters who have disqualified themselves is far more night sessions at present, and the job is regarded as very dead.

The Tax Reduction Bills.

(From the Philadelphia Times.) The two bills must go to a conference com tiee for an adjustment of differences, and if the committee is as carefully selected as the oncilable differences in the two measures will come and go and Congress will be adjourn-Tax reduction at present promises to be an

No Need for Berg.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

In view of these facts, which show the remarkle progress the slightuilding industry is malg in this country, it is unnecessary and unwise
the National Government to seek to aid as
the by adopting a forcing process. This industry
seek no hothucse treatment. Leave it to this
country. bill should be laid on the table for all tir

Where the Profit Lies

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.) The steamship companies are waiting impo-tiently for the passage of the Hanna Subsidy bill, both for the sake of the immense Treasury spail and for the purpose of forming a great Transportation Trust on the high sees, the gigantic steel combination just consummated has the indirect support of the tariff, the Transportation Trust will have the direct bounty of the Treasury.

Our Relations With Cubs.

(From the Detroit Free Press.) (From the Detroit Free Frees.)

It is apparent even to the most studid statesman that this Government cannot very well give Cuba a free hand in the conduct of her foreign relations. We have made ourselves responsible in a way to the civilized world for Cuba's conduct, and this responsibility cannot be shirked. We have the Monroe Boetrine to maintain; we have various other interests that must be protected, and Congress has finally begun to realize that it is in a predicament from which it cannot easily extricate itself unless the Cubans themselves come to the rescue.

THE NEW ARMY BILL

The Army bill, as it has become law provides for a Lieutenant General, six najor generals, and fifteen brigadier generals in the line. Prior to this law the rank of Lieutenant General was only given temporarily to "the senior major general of the line commanding the army," and in the event of his being relieved from command it would have lapsed, and he would have returned to his rank as major general. The relection of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles by the President as Lieutenaut General therefore places him permanently at the head of the army, until he is sixty four years of age, or until he is retired after thirty years' service. It is said that he was nominated by the President with stock; a Mexican admixture would be an the distinct understanding that he would improvement, and Indians, if generally apply for retirement within a certain fixed period, in order that the President might ommunity, would be advantageous. The reward Major General Otis by placing him at the head of the army before his retirement for age.

The law increases the number of major generals to six, and the number of brigathe denizers of the continent, are same, dier generals to fifteen. The nine staff departments are increased as follows:

communication with the inmates of the crank territory.

Concerning Celestial Wisdom.

A free Government like ours—as it once was—should not be above taking relyice from competent authority upon any matter of importance. In fact it is not, as witness the Porto Rican Tariff bill. That measure was never thought of until it was demanded by a combination of four of curmost sacred trusts. On other occasions the present Administration has almost.

"Assistant adjutants general, one lieutenant colonel, one inspectors general, one colonel and three majors; inspectors general, one colonel and three majors; and fixed and three majors; one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one majors, and inspectors general, one colonel consists. Subsistence Department, two colonels, one lieutenant colonels, ten majors; one obtained and three majors; inspectors general, one colonel and three majors; one colonel and three appraisants; Subsistence Repartment, two colonels, ten majors, and thirty captains; two leaves general, one colonel and three majors; one lieutenant colonel, and three majors; placed and three "Assistant adjutants general, one lieutena

The Signal Corps is increased by three the retreat from Pekin, and, all through the President is "authorized to continue the course of the executive war in China, in service during the present emergency Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister to America, for duty in the Philippine Islands five volunteer signal officers, with the rank of first Heutenant, and five volunteer signal officers with the rank of second lieu-

Section thirteen of the bill provides that on the expiration of service of the presthere is a difference. Otis is our old ent incumbent the Adjutant General shall grandmother, and a person belonging to have the rank and pay of a brigadier genus whose indifference to the eternal veri- eral, and section twenty-five provides that ties, and his constitutional and chronic any person appointed to be the Chief of inability to observe verbal accuracy, have the Record and Pension Office after the often and do still expose him justly to passage of this act shall have the rank of charitable comment. But Otis is not Mr. | colonel. This reduces the present rank of Wu's grandmother, and it is neither nice the head of this bureau one grade, and nor wise for the Government to allow section one provides "that when a vacancy any foreign representative accredited to shall occur" "in the office of storekeeper, it to say he is or otherwise to cast dis- now provided by law in the Quartermascredit upon him. Because, whatever ter's Department and Ordnance Depart-Americans may think of the object of Mr. | ment, respectively, said offices shall cease

> Now follows the most important act regarding the staff of the army that has been passed in many years. It will meet with the hearty approval of nineteen-"Section 26.—That so long as there remain any officers holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, including those appointed to original vacancies in the grades of captain and first licutenant as provided in sections twelve, thisten, seventeen, and twenty of this act, they shall be promoted according to seniority in the several grades, as now provided by law, and nothing herein contained shall be deemed to apply to vacancies which can be filled by such promotions or to the periods for which the officers so promoted shall hold their appointments, and when any vacancy, except that of the chief of the department or corps, shall occur which cannot be filled by promotion as provided in this section, it shall be filled by detail from the line of the army, and no more permanent appointments shall be made in those departments or corps after the original vacancies created by this act shall have been filled. Such details twentieths of the line officers of the army:

for their work in its behalf in this direction. The law is so framed that it does not do injustice to any of the staff offi- eral of the Army have managed to have cers in its eventual outcome, and it will serve to keep the line and staff in touch they wished in the new bill. It is, so far in a way that must be beneficial to the whole army, and will ensure a thorough entente between the staff and line that has been weefuly lacking for some years past.

We now come to the changes in the line of the army. First, as to the regiments and the officers and non-commissioned The cavalry is increased from officers. ten to fifteen regiments, a gain of five regiments of twelve troops each,

number of captains in each regiment is taxes two years in advance of an elecincreased by three and the second lieutenants by three, making for the old regiments an increase of thirty captains and taxes expired a few days ago and the rethirty second lieutenants. The five new regiments will add to the service seventylast night. The Republicans of the Senate five captains and seventy-five each first whose interests are not bound up in the and second lieutenants. The changes in participate in the Congressional or other proposed Subsidy steal made a deal with the increase of non-commissioned officers elections of 1902. will be as follows: In each of the ten old sergeants, a total increase of forty. The five new regiments will, of course, be five new regiments will, of course, be organized on the same basis as to veteri-narians and color sergeants. In regard to more than seven-eighths of the voters the extra captains and second lieutenants failed to pay their poll taxes and cannot in the new organization, section 2 of the vote before 1903. The number of votes in n the new organization, section 2 of the bill says:

> "Of the officers herein provided, the cap shall be available for detail as reg d squadron staff officers and such details as may be authorized by law or

The fifteen cavalry regiments, if recruited to the maximum, will number 767 THE ISTHMIAN CANAL SURVEY officers and 17,250 enlisted men, an aggregate of 18,017 cavalrymen.

The artillery is at present an unknown quantity, as sections 3 and 4 of the bill are as follows:

"Section 2.—That the regimental organization of the artiflery arm of the United States Army is hereby discontinued, and "tat arm is constituted and designated as the "rey Corps. It shall be organized as herein, specified and shall belong to the line of the arm;
"Section 4.—That the Artiflery Corps shall comprise two brain-base the coast attilery and

scaling a man brainless the coast artiflery corps is comprise two brainless the coast artiflery the field artiflery. * * * and the captains lieutenants provided for in this section not quired for duty with batteries or companies as be available for duty as staff officers or contract artiflery ar rarious artillery garrisons and such other detail is may be authorized by law and regulations." The bill provides for 14 colonels of artillery, one of whom shall be detailed upon the Costs Rica side, and this would cause the staff of the Commanding General of the Army as chief of artillery: 13 ileu-

the Army as chief of artillery; 13 ileutenant colonels, 39 majors, 195 captains, and 195 each of first and second Heu tenants, an aggregate of 651 commission ed officers. The new corps organization has evoked much discussion. Able officers of the artillery are divided, and acrimoniously so, on the outcome of the corps or

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 8.-United States Ambassador Powell Clayton expects to start northward next Monday to visit his home in Arkansas and also to go to Washington. His leave of abscace covers two months and he will attend the inauguration of President McKinley. Consul General Andrew Barlow, now visganization as against the old line regimental organization, with its splen did record and regimental esprit. To iting his St. Louis home, is expected back a great extent the old regimental here this month.

CAPITOL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

nated. Still, it is needless to say that the Sereno Payne Versus the Republi officers of the artillery are capable men can Party.-Which is biggest, the Repuband the new organization will get a fair trial before it is abandoned. The inlican party or Sereno Payne of New York? That was the question brought up crease in the artillery is provided for as very definitely yesterday morning at the meeting of the Ways and Means Com-Evidently Mr. Payne thought mittee. that the balance of importance lay with him, for on what was a strictly party vote he cast his ballot aminst his party. It is due to Mr. Payne to say that he did it The infantry is to be organized as foldefence of his offspring, the House War Revenue bill. His action decided what was looked upon as an important action and spoiled plans that had been very carefully laid by the party leaders. He saved the Heuse War Revenue bill from "Section 10.—Each regiment of infantry shall make of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel tree majors, fifteen captains, fifteen first lieu-mants, and fifteen second lieutenants, one ser

oblivion.

The consensus of opinion is that the commissary sergeant, three hattalion sergeants major, two color sergeants, with rank, pay, and allowances of hattalion sergeants major, one hand, and twelve companies, organized into three battalions of four companies and interest herein provided, the captains and lieutenants not required for duty with the companies shall be available for detail as regimental staff officers, and such other detail as regimental staff officers, and such other details as regimental staff officers, and such other details as regimental staff officers, and regulations.

"Each infantry company shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second fieatenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one striker, and forty-eight privates, the commissioned officers to be assigned from those hereintefore authorized.

"Provided, That the President, in his discretion, may increase the number of sergeants in any company of infantry to six, the number of corporals to ten, and the number of privates to one lundred and twenty-seven, but the total number of entisted men authorized for the whole army shall not, at any time, be exceeded."

The bill adds 75 captains and 75 second House and the Senate (Mr. Payne excepted, of course) were anxious for the death of the Revenue bill. The reason is not difficuit to explain. With the heavy expense of war, and with enormous expenditures in other places, the advisability of making a reduction in revenue has often been a reduction in revenue has often been questioned. But the advisability of making an ostentatious effort in that direction bas in fact, been deemed necessary as a con-cession to public opinion. So the Repub-lican leaders went bravely to work and framed a Revenue bill calculated to lop off \$40,000,000 or thereabout. But good luck threw a chance in their way to have their cake and eat it. In other words, they were able to show their willingness to pass a reduction bill, and yet not pass it. The opportunity came through a fortuitous embination of circumstances, the most important of which was the action of the Senate Finance Committee in striking out all of the House bill after the enacting clause, and substituting what was prac-

nels, 45 majors, 75 captains, and 75 first tically a new bill. The Republicans made the most of this. A meeting of the Administration members of the Ways and Means Committee was held and much indignation expressed over If recruited to its maximum the infan try will aggregate, officers and enlisted men, 55,500 men. This would give for field service, infantry, cavalry, and artilthe offence to the dignity of the Hours implied in the action of the Senate com-mittee. The Republicans were angry that the Senate should presume to arrogate to lery, at their maximum, a little more than 94,500 men. The battalion of enitself the right to frame a revenue measure, a thing belonging especially to the House, and delegated to it by the Constigineers and enlisted men of the Signal Corps and the general staff would carry the grand total very close to one hundred tution itself. The members were in favor of rejecting the Senate bill and not asking for a conference, which, of course, would mean the death of the bill, as the In sections 16 and 17 of the bill the would mean the death of the bill, as the Senate would not condescend to ask the House for it. The bill having been re-jected, the possibility of any new bill be-ing passed or framed even at this session President is authorized to fill original vacancies in the grade of captain created by the act in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments from officers of would be infinitesimal, and the present revenues would remain in effect, a thing volunteers commissioned in these depart-

much desired by the Republicans.
All this was defeated by Mr. Payne. The
Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee held a meeting and decided to a man to ask for a conference with the Senate, in the hope that some bill with even greater reductions than those in the one now under consideration could be ob-tained. When the Ways and Means Committee met yesterday morning the ques-tion of sending the bill into conference was discussed. One vote was taken upon strictly party lines, resulting in a tie. On the next vote Mr. Payne changed his vote, siding with the Democratic members, op-posing his party but saving his bill.

For Permanent Extra Sessions, Senator Chandler yesterday gave another blow for the Ship Subsidy bill. The purthur MacArthur, and three of the original pose of his move was not at first evident, for his intent was carefully conpointment of Capt. Leonard Wood, of the cealed by words. He introduced a reso-Medical Corps of the Army; Brig. Gen. lution providing that the Congress of the Capt. J. Franklin Bell, of the Seventh United States should convene in extra session every second year on the second Monday in March. Such was the wording, but the purpose of the resolution might have been more clearly stated if it had been made to apply specifically to the aid it sought to give to the Ship Subsidy bill. In presenting his measure Mr. Chandler took occasion to state that he was perfeetly satisfied that crowding busine a short session was unjustifiable and that he did not see any necessity for getting all the appropriation bills passed before March 4, as they could be just as easily pussed afterward. This was regarded by Democratic Senators as a method of post-poning action on the appropriation bills and an attempt to give up the greater part of the time between now and the inaugu-ration to a discussion of the Subsidy bill. the resolution was op-Mr. Chandler's proposition is regarded in the light of a joke by nearly everybody and has probably the support of few excepting himself. Sena-tors who have been long in service say that such bills have been introduced many times before but never succeeded in obtaining any kind of consideration.

Secretary of War, and the Adjutant Gentheir wan way pretty much in everything Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania as the staff is concerned, a reorganiza- first to secure rural free delivery for an to a rise in prices.

"Textile industries do not revive apentire county. During the discussion over tion, but it will take years to reach its culmination. Still it is a big stride in the State, the last route that it needed. The total number of routes is ninety-five for the county, and it would be impossible to put in another one, even if it brought in Thousands of Mississippi Voters Dismoney. Every little village and every farm house is supplied with postal facili-ties almost as good as those in a city. This is the result of hard labor on the every NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.-The Mississippi politicians are much disturbed over part of Representative Acheson. He has The organization of the cavalry is practically the same as it now exists, but the that State requires the payment of poll route that he obtained was for this same the great shrinkage in the vote of Mis-Washington County. Another Representative and another Washington County tion in order to qualify an elector to vote. The time for the payment of these poll are similarly placed in regard to the com-pletion of their rural delivery routes. M Brownlow of Tennessee has completely organized the Washington County of his State, while Caroline County, Maryland, has been equally well cared for by Repthat a large majority of white voters have pay this tax and will not be allowed to resentative Kerr.

One Plan for Protection .- After the invasion of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union leaders, during the passage of the Army bill, the bar and the convivial glass of beer was for a short time not much in evidence. Recently it has come to the front again, and the more conservative members are trem-bling lest the "rum shop" in the basement of the Capitol should come to the notice of Mrs. Carrie Nation, and bring her to 1902. At this rate, Mississippl's vote in the election that year will fall below 20,000 and may fell below 24,000. The neglect

Washington with her hatchet.
"But," said Representative Failey of Texas, "we have made preparations to be quite inconsistent with the honor of a Southern gentleman to resist her by physical force. If she chose to come here and chop up the bottles in the basement, we gentlemen could do nothing. But we we gentlemen could do nothing. But we have arranged for protection, and, as soon as we hear she is coming, we can summon a guard of the women clerks in the Census Bureau to keep her out of the building. Now we can drink in peace without fear of being disturbed."

The Lone Survivor,- Well, well, how time does fly," said Representative Lanham of Texas, as he sat in the cloakroom. "Here I am the oldest of the Texas dele gation, and when I came here I was the oungest. I have seen a great many pass through these halls, never to come back again, and many that made their names famous. When I came here we had Coke and Maxey in the Senate, and there was a host of hig ones in the House. There was Culberson, father of the one now Senator; Rengan, Mills, Welborn, Miller, Jones, and Stewart. Those were only the smaller fry. We had such fellows representing the Lone Star State then as Hancock, Throckmerton, and Ochiltree. That was a constellation that any State might be proud of. They have all gone now, and I am the lone survivor, and the oldest Representative of Texas."

A Republican Duty.

There is no political duty laid on Delaware Re-publicans this year that compares with that of exterminating Addicks. There is no national arry reason why they should not combine with he Democrats for that purpose. The party ma-ority in the upper chamber is ample for the massige of all party legislation now in sight.

BRADSTREET'S ON THE WEEK.

ome Irregularity in Trade With Fair Spring Demand.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 .- Bradstreet's to orrow will say: "Trade developments this week, aside from these connected with rumored combinations in great industries in which it seems as yet too early to speak authoritatively, have been in the main favorable.

Several lines of trade and many staple prices show irregularity, but this is probably no more pronounced than usual at this season of the year. The feature of the week in distributive jobbing lines has been the growth of spring demand in the South and Southwest, reflected in enlarged sales of dry goods boots and show clark

liheral Northwest movement, the supporting feature being the good export enquiry
developed at concessions.

"Exceedingly heavy transactions and
marked advances in the stock market
prices were occasioned on the New York
Stock Exchange this week on the purchase
of the Southern Pacific by the Union Pacific, and by the anticipated successful outcome of negotiations for a sale of the controlling interest in the Carnegie Steel
Company to the other large steel companies. The market was, however, dexhibiting signs of heavy speculative profit amputation.

taking and some liquidation.

"Cotton was weakened despite small receipts, because of slow trade reports from the goods markets and advices of shading a risk not assumed by the company under of grey goods. The better advices from the distributive trade may, however, help the situation. Demand for wool is only to the situation. Demand for wool is only to cover manufacturers' sales, and some soft spots are reported. Plain dress woolens are slow of sale

"Business failures for the week were 245, against 328 last week and 231 in this week a year ago."

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Declines in Prices of Staple Products With Little Pressure to Sell. NEW YORK, Peb. 8.-Dun's review to-

norrow will say:
"More seasonable weather in the East has brought up the volume of business in retail lines a little this week, am at the West and South distribution of merchanshining evidence of his astuteness and struck what he hoped would be a strong blow for the Ship Subsidy bill. The purgoods are steady in all directions.

"Pressure to sell is everywhere conspicuously absent. Jobbers report orders for spring goods, particularly for the Western trade, and the only complaint still comes from the woolen goods market in the East, which has not yet felt the expected stimulus. In this line, however, prieselonot decline, and agents expect better conditions. Comparative returns to date of railroad earnings in January show an in-crease over last year of 8.8 per cent and a gain over 1839 of 28.4 per cent. The heavier gains are reported from the Southwest and are believed to reflect expanding wholesale trade in dry goods and

placing large contracts at well-sustained prices. No alterations are reported in quotations, but there is some evidence of placing large contracts at well-sustained prices. No alterations are reported in quotations, but there is some evidence of alight reduction in quality, purchasers refusing to advance their figures and accepting somewhat lower grades instead. fusing to advance their figures and ac-Representative Acheson of Pennsylvania cepting somewhat lower grades instead has the distinction of being among the This appears to be practically equivalent

the postoffice appropriation be managed to get for Washington County, 'n his State, the last route that it needed. The createst number of routes is ninety five for showing preference for cheaper grades, and even then insisting on small concessions. London auction operations became less satisfactory es the sale progressed. Cotton goods are uniformly dull, with some labor controversies added to the other troubles at the mills. Another reduction in the average price of raw silk makes a loss of nearly \$2 per pound since January, 1900.

Spot cotton lost another eighth on Monday and another on Tuesday, making the decline \$12.50 a bale within a week. After such a severe reaction to the lowest point since early December it was not surprising that prices should steady. Figures of supply have been somewhat confusing; last week there was an increase, while in the week preceding a loss occurred. This week, however, port receipts show a heavy less compared with 1900. Planters are still holding back part of their crop at some points, and active prep-

arations for the new yield have been commenced by plowing in Texas. "Wheat fell below 80 cents, ample snow affording the desired protection in winter wheat States, while the chief support was a better enquiry on foreign account, in-cluding moderate purchases for Spain. Stock speculation again increased heavily in volume and at the end of the week closely approached the January record. After showing some hesitation for a time the stock market recovered tone rapidly and prices forged ahead under the inesist her attacks. Of course, it would fluence of the purchase of the control interest in Southern Pacific Company by Union Pacific and reports that arrange-ments are being perfected by prominent banking houses to effect a community of interest, if not an actual consolidation, of some of the large steel companies.

"Foreign commerce at this port for the last week showed a decrease in imports of \$4,998,369 from the movement a year ago,

the principal less occurring in dry goods. Exports were little changed. "Fallures for the week were 269 in the United States, against 245 last year, and 35 in Canada, against 33 last year." A MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD

Lord Pauncefote Delivers It to Pres ident McKinley in Person.

Lord Pauncefote called at the White House yesterday and presented to Mr. McKinley a message from King Edward VII expressing his appreciation of the sympathy manifested by the attendance of the President and members of the Cabi net at the memorial services held at St. John's Church last Saturday in honor of Queen Victoria. The Ambassador was regived in the Blue Room. He was dressed in deep mourning. Lord Pauncefote has not yet received his credentials from his new sovereign.

Lawlessness begets lawlessness. We smashing of saloons in Kannas is to be c ed, still the saloonsine feature set the falawlessness, and as a result personally not deserving of sympathy. In the int the general public, however, such fan tempts at temperance reform as those Nation are to be severely condenned.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

A written communication made in good faith by the board of directors of a district school, in response to a request from the county school commissioners to report on the trouble between a teacher and her pupils, is held by the Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case of Finley vs. Steele (60 S. W. Rep., 108), to be a qualified privileged communication, for which plaintiff was not entitled to recover damages on the ground of libel. Among other things, the report stated that the teacher whipped the pupils unmercifully, pulled their ears, called them liars, and otherwise mis-treated them. The court held that a retreated them. The court held the

been the growth of spring demand in the sails of dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, and millinery at leading centres there and in the central West.

"Better advices as to the outlook for trade come from the Northwest and Pacific Coast reports are no less encouraging. Rectail distribution of winter goods reflects the stimulus afforded by winter weather, but earlier quietness and perhaps large stocks still carried are probably responsible for the slowness of collections to improve. Prices are still irregular, though not much lower as a whole Clearings undoubtedly reflect speculation in the enormous totals reported, but the gains outside the metropolis in the country at large endorse the reports from a number of cities of a total trade larger than a year ago.

"Railway carnings likewise point to a substantial gain over January a year ago, which marked the highest point reached up to that time in this branch of industry. The cereals are dull, irregular, and rather lower on large Argentine shipments and liberal Northwest movement, the supporting feature being the good export enquiry developed at concessions.

"Exceedingly heavy transactions and marked advances in the stock market prices were occasioned on the New York Stock Exchange this week on the purpose of selling them. The court held them. The court held them. The acount held them. The court held them. The court held them. The acount held them. The court held them. The semilor of the purpose of selling their papers to passengers are not entitled to the same degree of care from the railway as passengers are not entitled to the same probably are protected. The purpose of care from the rail served toward a person in the hands of the carrier to be transported. But the law does require, under such circumlaw does require, under such circum-stances, the exercise of ordinary care." In this case the newsboy boarded a mov-ing car on the front end, and, while passing to the rear along the footboard, panies. The market was, however, depressed on Thursday by reports of an obstruction to the Carnegie deal, and was knocked off by the tongue of a wagon struction to the Carnegie deal, and was knocked off by the tongue of a wagon standing on the street, fell under the rather unsettled at the end of the week, car, and had his leg crushed, requiring

> a risk not assumed by the company under the contract of insurance, is held by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in the case of Union Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Payne (105 Fed. Rep., 172), to apply only to suicide intentionally com-mitted, and does not include accidental self-killing. The court said that the insurers frame their own contracts, and when they choose they may insert express stipulations against accident, and that if they prefer, for the purpose of getting custom, to omit such a stipulation, and to leave the matter in doubt, the doubt ought to be resolved against the

The question as to how far and under what circumstances a bad purpose will render an act unlawful which would have been lawful if the bad motive were absent was presented before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth circuit, on the complaint of the Passaic Print Works against Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company (105 Fed. Rep., 163). The com-plainant alleged that it was a manufac-turer of calleges of certain styles which turer of calicoes of certain styles, which it sold, at stated prices, to jobbers in St. Louis; that the defendants, who were job-bers in that city, having on hand a limited quantity of such calleoes, issued cirited quantity of such calleoes, issued cir-culars to retail dealers offering to sell the same at prices below those asked and received from jobbers of the plaintiff; and that such action was taken by the de-fendants for the purpose of injuring the business of the plaintiff and not for any legitimate trade purpose of their own. The court held that the complaint did not state a cause of action; that the owner of property has an undoubted right to sell it property has an undoubted right to sell it at whatever price he deems proper, al-though the effect of such offer may be to depreciate the market value of the commodity which he thus offers; and that whatever the secret purpose may be is immaterial, since the outward visible act is lawful. On this point the court said:

"Large operations in the stocks of leading steel companies do not affect the volume of business or the prices of their products as yet, and probably will have no material influence in the future. Quotations will depend on the relation of supply to demand, which at present gives an undertone of great strength.

"Activity continues in footwear, jobbers placing large controlled."

> In a proceeding for deporting a Chinaman, where the defence is that he comes within the privileged classes named in the several Chinese Exclusion acts, Judge Ricks of the United States District Court, N. D. Ohlo, in the case of United States vs. Lung Hong (105 Fed Rep., 188), holds that the burden of proof rests on the Chinaman; and that when he claims to be a merchant, he must show a fixed place of business, and such frequent sales of merchandise as to entitle him to be con-sidered a merchant within the ord nary meaning of the term, or an actual and substantial interest in some firm of such merchants.

The defendant in an appeal from a judgment of conviction for selling whisky unlawfully in Lafavette County, Arkan sas, was granted a new trial by the Su-preme Court because the evidence showed that the sale had been made on a bon on the Red River, the centre of which was the boundary line between Lafayette County and the adjoining county, and the prosecution failed to prove on which side of this boundary line the whisky was sold. The indiatment having charged that the sale was made in Lafayette County. the court held that there was a failure venue. (Cox vs. State, 60 S. W. Rep., 26.)

A personal injury suit recen A personal injury sait recently easter the Supreme Court of New York, appel-late division, illustrates the difficulty of demonstrating by physical facts that an accident could not have occurred in the manner described by the witnesses. All of the witnesses testifled that the plaintiff, a passenger on a ferryboat, fell be-tween the cleat and the rail, so that his foot passed through the hole in the cleat, and was crushed between the boat and the rack as the boat was entering her slip. The detendant sought to show by measurements that it was a physical im-possibility for the accident to have hap-pened in this manner, but the court held that it appeared as a fact that the pas-senger's foot was so caught, and that the positive testimony must prevail. It was further contended by the defendant that the passenger was thrown down, not by the force of the blow of the ferrybeat at striking her slip, but by the surging of the people against him. On this point the court held that if the people lost their equilibrium by the force of the blow, the blow was the proximate cause of the ac-(Cash vs. New York Central, etc. R. R. Co., 67 N. Y. Supp., 823.)

A surgeon made an examination of a pa-tient, informed him a certain operation tiont, informed him a certain operation was necessary, and entered into an agree-medit to perform it for a fixed amount, and then subsequently made another examination, which disagreed with the first, and which was more serious and complicated. He explained these facts to the patient, but nothing was said on the subject of the compensation for the new operation, and after the operation, when the surgeon sent in his bill for a much larger amount than was agreed on at the first amount than was agreed on at the first examination, the patient refused to pay. The court held that in assenting to the performance of the new operation the pa-tient must necessarily have understood that the agreement previously made could not be carried out, and was at an end, and that he was to pay for the new services what they should be reasonably worth. (MacEvitt vs. Maas, 67 N. Y. Supp., 817.)